

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

with which is incorporated

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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LA FLUANTA TAJDO ESTAS NUN ĈE NI

*Kantu ! Kantu ! kamaradoj !
Gloran estontecon havos vi :
Estas hela la ĉiel',
Ĉiam brilas nia stel',
La fluanta tajdo estas nun ĉe ni.*

Most of the older Esperantists, at least, have at group meetings or conferences sung the above words, usually with great gusto, but it is doubtful whether they were ever so true as at present. This is evident when one looks at the long lists of new members in this and recent issues of the Journal; when one considers the fact that in about 18 months over 1,100 students have enrolled for the Popular Correspondence Course, that the Intermediate Course is already going well, and that the Advanced Course has again beaten all records; and most of all when one considers the following figures relating to this year's results to date as compared with those of last year.

	July 31st 1941	July 31st 1942
Subscriptions (net) ...	£457	£513
"Standard Courses" ...	£21	£46
Sales ...	£435	£698
"Popular" Course Enrolments	203	593

*There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune*

*And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.*

We feel sure that a movement such as ours can never make a fortune (in fact, our Memorandum of Association bans such a thing!), but we do want to take advantage of the present wave of interest in Esperanto; to bring in as many new adherents as possible; and to put the Association on a wider and firmer basis than ever before.

We believe that every member is in agreement with us on this point, and we put the following idea before you hoping to receive your full and active support.

One of our newer members has proposed that we should arrange a special Propaganda Fortnight every year, and gave a list of suggestions for it on which most of the following are based. Such special propaganda periods have several times been held with success on the Continent, mainly in France and Yugo-Slavia. The idea has been put forward here before, but for various reasons was not adopted. The present seems a really opportune moment to give the plan a test in this country, so such a fortnight will be held from September 21st to October 3rd. Reasonable support from all our members and sympathizers can make this a brilliant success. We give below some suggestions for activity; doubtless you can think of many others.

1. Probably you obtained some signatures to the recent Petition. Try to get those who really showed interest in the language to enrol for the Popular Course *now*. Enrolment forms will be supplied on request.

2. In most localities there are shops with a case outside in which advertisements are inserted for a few pence a week. Have an Esperanto one inserted for the fortnight. We will supply suitably printed cards on request.

3. Try to get one of these cards and/or a notice about local activities placed in every services' club, canteen, or hostel in your area.

4. Write a letter to the editor of your local paper, pointing out the language difficulty among the united nations, both now and after the war, and how Esperanto could solve it in a matter of months.

5. Write a letter to your Member of Parliament, and to your local Education Authority.

6. Write letters to the B.B.C. and Radio Eireann, suggesting to the former lessons in Esperanto (but *not* news broadcasts in Esperanto, which are impracticable at present).

7. Persuade your group or a few friends to get together financially and have one or more insertions of the advertisement mentioned in (2) above inserted in your local paper.

8. Wear the green star at all times, and make a point of introducing Esperanto into conversation at every suitable opportunity.

9. If you have contact with men or women in the services, obtain a quantity of the special leaflet we have prepared for them, and distribute them judiciously.

10. A small printed slip suitable for enclosing in letters has been printed and will be supplied on request. Put one in every letter you send to a non-Esperantist.

11. If you have Esperantist friends who are not yet members of the B.E.A., see what you can do to remedy this defect.

12. Arrange for a propaganda lecture in your neighbourhood, preferably in connection with some other body which would welcome a lecturer and thus incidentally provide the audience.

13. Arrange to take one of the examinations to test your own knowledge.

14. If you are unable to do your due share of the work, send a donation to the Advertising Fund, thus helping in the general effort.

Finally, if requesting the cards referred to above, slips, or leaflets for propaganda distribution, please be sure to state the actual **quantity** required. We don't want to send too few, and in these days of paper scarcity we must not send too many.

There is the plan, and your active co-operation will help to ensure success. May we ask for one other thing? If you have any useful hints or experiences to pass on as a result of your efforts, please send us details. These will be carefully collated for use on a future occasion, and, if they are of general interest, we shall endeavour to incorporate them in an article in an early issue of THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST.

MARGARET JAY, *President*.

BERNARD LONG, *Hon. Secretary*.

ARTHUR C. OLIVER, *Hon. Treasurer*.

CECIL C. GOLDSMITH, *Acting Secretary*.

SOPIRO AL PRINTEMPO

Post longa peza vintro ni vekigas,
Sed ne el dorm' nebule senkonscia :
Ni konis ĉiun froston, ĉiun pluvon,
Kaj restas en la koro sent' glacia.

Ni fidis, jes, ni fidis la printempon,
Sed kiel malrapide ŝi alpaŝas !
Ŝi montris piedfingron, sed reiras,
Malantaŭ neĝkurtenon sin rekaŝas.

Elvenu, ho printempo, freŝa, glora !
Tro longe ardis en ni nur sopiro.
La horo sonas : kial vi hezitas ?
De vi profunda estas la inspiro.

Ja kiam tra la tero nur sentiĝas
De via piedfingro dolĉa tuŝo,
La semoj kaj kreskaĵoj faras movon,
Vidiĝas la unua ĝoja puŝo.

Sufiĉas por galantoj kaj krokusoj
La sent' varmeta de piedo via :
Por ni, ĝi nur grandigas la sopiron
Al via rido, via kis' ebria.

Ho venu nun ! printempo, belulino,
Kaj kuru gaje sur la ter' malhela !
Sen vi, ni malesperas, malkuraĝas ;
Kun vi, la viv' ankoraŭ estas bela.

S.V.R.

INTERNA PACO

Ho Paco ! Kie mi trovos vin ?
Ne en la hejmo, ne en la koro,
Ne en la amo, ne en memoro—
Ho Paco ! Kie mi trovos vin ?

Fluadas la vivo, ne multe ŝanĝiĝas ;
Nur ekster la vido soldatoj vundiĝas—
Ĉu en la forgeso, do, trovos mi vin ? . . .
Amiko batalas : forgesu mi lin ?

Dum jaroj ni preĝis por paco al Dio ;
Sed kiel pacigus min nun religio,
Se ĝia anaro subtenas batalon,
Kaj tiel perfidas la pacidealon ?

Ĉu nur en la morto, do, paco troviĝas ?
Ĉu nur kun la vivo suferoj ĉesiĝas ? . . .
Kaj ĉu, forigante la akrajn dolorojn,
Al karaj parencoj mi lasu la plorojn ?

Ne, tie la vojo ja maltrankviliga,
Provanta konduki el mond' malĝojiga ;
Aperas nun brila vojeto sur tero ;
La pacon mi trovos sur voj' de espero.

Jes, Paco ! Fine mi trovos vin !
En la espero kaj forta laboro,
En idealoj kaj arda fervoro—
Jes, Paco ! Tie mi trovos vin !

S.V.R.

ANKAŬ

Ankaŭ dum vintro frostega
Troviĝas birdeto trilanta ;
Ankaŭ dum nokto malhela
Troviĝas steleto brilanta.

Inter la nuboj grizegaj
Ankaŭ troviĝas la suno :
Portas la suda venteto
Varmon eĉ dum la aŭtuno.

Ankaŭ en mond' egoista
Troviĝas la koro amanta—
Ankaŭ dum horo mizera
Konsolas espero flamanta.

OUR BOOKSHELF

***Bhagavad-Gitā (Sublima Kanto pri la Sen-morteco).**—*El la Sanskrita trad. Francisco V. Lorenz. Eld. Federação E. Brasileira, Rio de Janeiro. 96 pp. Bind. 2s., broŝ. 1s. 6p. Afranko 2p.*

Ni bonvenigas ĉi tiun tradukon de unu el la plej gravaj religiaj dokumentoj en la literaturo de la mondo. Pri la ĝusteco de la traduko kaj la enhavo de la verko nur kompetentulo rajtas paroli. S-ro Lorenz, tamen, estas lingvisto sperta, kiu jam tradukis la verkon en sian propran lingvon: do ne sen sperto li entreprenis la taskon.

La versoj ne estas regulaj, kaj ne ĉiam facile fluas. La aŭtoro iom tro uzas *l'*: ekz., *En la korp' l'animo pasas l'aĝon junan*. Li hezitas inter *senso* kaj *sentumo*; *jogio* kaj *jogo*. Preferinde estas skribi *ĝis nun*, ne *plu*, *ĉi tiu*, per du vortoj, anst. *ĝisnun*, *neplu*, *ĉi-tiu*. Entute la traduko estas klara, kaj lingve ĝenerale bona. Notinda vorto: *kontemplo* (longa kaj medita rigardado).

Jen specimenaj versoj:

Nek mortas, nek naskiĝas, la spirito;
komencon ĝi ne havas, nek finiĝon:
Nenaskiĝinta, sensanga, eterna,
ne mortas ĝi ĉe l'morto de la korpo.

Min adoras ja eĉ kiu adoras aliajn diojn,
se li estas bonintenca, kvankam ne per ĝusta formo.

Sian devon, eĉ humilan, fari, eĉ sub mortminacoj,
decas pli, ol tre ekzakte fari devon aliulan.

***Mia Unua Esperanta Libro.**—A. Waite. Illustrations by D. Thame. Published by The Society of British Esperantist Teachers. 48 pp., 1/-.

We rightly advocate the introduction of Esperanto into the school, but forget one difficulty; the lack of a text-book really suitable for elementary schools. Few, if any, of the many text-books published really meet this need, and for the Junior School there is almost nothing available. For several years Miss Waite has taught Esperanto in a Junior School with success, and this volume is the fruit of her experience in actual teaching practice with very young children.

An experimental edition appeared two years ago (see "B.E.", April, 1940). The present edition has almost the same text, but it has been greatly improved in several details, including the title. Small things, perhaps; but it is details that make the difference between mediocrity and perfection.

In this edition the text is printed, clearly and attractively; the pictures (many of which have been improved) are good and to the point (incidentally, they are suitable for colouring by the children); helpful suggestions for study and exercise have been removed from the lessons and placed at the end in a greatly enlarged form; and there is an extended vocabulary of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and other words, for reference. This vocabulary, by the way, would be greatly improved were the two languages differentiated in type (e.g., to translate the word *god-mother* (Paŝo V) the child has to run it to earth among the B's: *bapto-patrino*. A difference of type would certainly help here).

This *Unua Libro* introduces the grammatical endings *o, a, oj, aj, on, an, in*; the correlatives *kie, kiu, kiuj, kiom (da)*; the prepositions *sur, en, sub, kun*; the affixes *in, mal, et, ge*; the possessive pronouns, and the names of days, months, and seasons. After the first two pages the text is in Esperanto only. The book may thus be used either for direct method teaching, or else, as

suggested (and we fully agree), for a combination of direct and indirect methods.

A reviewer looks for things to praise and things to criticize. On the latter score there is little to say. Linguistically, there is nothing to wish improved. If it be objected that the above programme is not much to teach in a first course, it may be replied (a) These things, if really learned, are no small beginning; (b) The book is intended mainly for very young children, who must be guided slowly; (c) The inexperienced teacher invariably wants to teach too much and go too fast; it is the expert who knows what to leave out; (d) The teacher will of course extend the vocabulary in each lesson on the lines indicated. A criticism that capitals are overused and unsightly would be valid in a book for adults: here it does not apply.

Only practical experience can test the real value of the book, but if it is used intelligently we can recommend it with confidence. In a very Junior School it might fill a year; in an Elementary School a term: this depends on circumstances, e.g., the age of the children, and the time allowed for instruction.

We look forward with interest to the appearance of the *Dua Libro* and *Tria Libro* now in preparation.

What David Said.—*Sep Psalmoj, tradukitaj el Esperanto en Anglan lingvon, kun antaŭparolo de H. T. Hamblin. 16 pp., 3p., ĉe la tradukinto, F. W. Hipsley, 17 Abbot's Rd., Birmingham 14.*

Kompari ĉi tiun bonan tradukon kun la Zamenhofa teksto havas utilon ne nur por la Angla-lingva komencanto, kiu trovos en ĝi freŝan lumon sur la psalmojn tradukitajn, sed ankaŭ por la Esperanta komencanto, al kiu ĝi prezentas fidelan ŝlosilon de la Esperanta teksto.

Radio kaj Esperanto: "du novaj fortoj por servi al spiritismo". Tezo prezentita al la Unua Tutamerika Kongreso Spiritisma. Ĉe Fed. E. Brasileira, Av. Passos 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazilo. Nehavebla ĉe B.E.A.

Jarlibro de I.E.L., 1942 (Unua Parto).—Kun bedaŭro pri malfrueco ni notas la aperon de la Jarlibro. Malgraŭ la nunaj malfacilaĵoj, ĝi aperis ĝustatempe, kiel ĉiam, kun la kutimaj utilaj informoj pri la movado kaj la Ligo. Nur por membroj de I.E.L. Espereble la Dua Parto, aperonta en la aŭtuno, enhavos ankoraŭ pluan el la valora serio de Teknikaj Terminaroj, per kiuj la Jarlibro lastatempe riĉigis nian lingvon.

La Lasta Vojaĝo de Scott.—Prof. Agostinho da Silva. *Elportugaligis M.F. 30 pp., kun portreto. Prezo 0.50 sv. fr. Ĉe Manuel de Freitas, Monde de Lapa 49-I, Porto, Portugalujo.*

Jen la dua volumo en la serio *Ĉirkaŭ la Mondo*. Ĉio dirita pri la unua (*La vivo de la Eskimoj*) estas aplikebla ĉi tie: historio interesa, Esperanta stilo bona, sed kritikebla rilate detalojn. Simpla kaj klara rakonto pri la fama vojaĝo de Scott kaj liaj heroaj kunuloj al la Suda Poluso en 1910.

***La Vidvineto.**—J. de Alencar. Tradukis L. C. Porto Carreiro Neto. *Eldonis Brazilia Ligo Esperantista. 88 pp., 1s. 6p., afranko 2p.*

Romano pri malnova Rio de Janeiro, kun stratmapo. La rakonto estas simpla, eĉ iom naiva; tamen tute interesa, kaj kun propra etoso. Lingve tre bona. Bonvena aldono al la tradukoj el la Portugala lingvo, ĝis nun tro malmultaj. Ni gratulas la tradukinton kaj la Brazilan Ligon, kaj esperas, ke la romano trovos multe da legantoj.

LA VOJO

L.L. ZAMENHOF

Muziko de
LEONARD HARDING A.R.C.O.Gamo C *Ne tro rapide*

: : : : : s | d : r . m | s : s . s | d : r . m | s : s . s |
 Tra den - sa mal-lu - mo bri - le - tas la ce - lo, al
 : : : : : l : t . l | s : m . d | m : - | m ^G : m | d : r . m | r : l . l | d : r . m | r : m . f |
 ki - u ku - ra - ĝe ni i - ras. Si - mi - le al ste - lo en nok - ta ôi - e - lo, Al
 : : : : : s : m . d | l : s . l | d : - | d ^C s : r . m | f : s . l | s : r . m | f : s . l | r : d . r |
 ni la di - rek - ton ĝi di - ras. Kaj nin ne ti - mi - gas la nok - taj fan - to - moj, Nek
 : : : : : m : f . s | f : m . r | m : f . s | f : m . r | m : f . r | t : se . m | d' : l . f | r' : t . s |
 ba - toj de l' sor - to, nek mo - koj de l' ho - moj, ĉar kla - ra kaj rek - ta kaj tre di - fi - ni - ta ĝi
 : : : : : m' : - | - : - | d' : m | l : f . r | s : - | - : - | d : - | : : : : s | d : - | - : - |
 es - tas, la voj' e - lek - ti - ta!

- 2 Nur rekte, kuraĝe, kaj ne flankigante,
Ni iru la vojon celitan !
Eĉ guto malgranda, konstante frapante,
Traboras la monton granitan.
L'espero, l'obstino, kaj la pacienco—
Jen estas la signoj, per kies potenco
Ni paŝo post paŝo, post longa laboro,
Atingos la celon en gloro.
- 3 Ni semas kaj semas, neniam laciĝas,
Pri l'tempoj estontaj pensante.
Cent semoj perdiĝas, mil semoj perdiĝas—
Ni semas kaj semas konstante.
"Ho, ĉesu !" mokante la homoj admonas—
"Ne ĉesu, ne ĉesu !" en kor' al ni sonas.
"Obstine antaŭen ! La nepoj vin benos,
Se vi pacience eltenos."

- 4 Se longa sekeco aŭ ventoj subitaj
Velkantajn foliojn deŝiras,
Ni dankas la venton, kaj, repurigitaj,
Ni forton pli freŝan akiras.
Ne mortos jam nia bravega anaro,
Ĝin jam ne timigos la vento, nek staro,
Obstine ĝi paŝas, provita, hardita,
Al cel' unu fojon signita !
- 5 Nur rekte, kuraĝe, kaj ne flankigante,
Ni iru la vojon celitan !
Eĉ guto malgranda, konstante frapante,
Traboras la monton granitan.
L'espero, l'obstino, kaj la pacienco—
Jen estas la signoj, per kies potenco
Ni paŝo post paŝo, post longa laboro,
Atingos la celon en gloro.

RECENT LECTURES

June

- 1, **Blackburn.** Girls' High School.
- 2, **Blackburn.** Blakey Moor S.G. School.
- Blackburn.** Four Lanes' End Junior School.
- Blackburn.** Esperanto Group.
- 3, **Blackburn.** St. Peter's S.B. School.
- Blackburn.** Bangor St. S.G. School.
- 4, **Blackburn.** St. Matthew's C.E. School.
- Blackburn.** St. Hilda's S.G. School.
- 5, **Blackburn.** Blakey Moor S.B. School.
- Blackburn.** Bangor St. S.B. School.
- Blackburn.** International and Refugee Club.
- 8, **Oldham.** Waterloo Central School.
- Oldham.** Hollins Central School.
- 9, **St. Helens.** Parr St. Central School (G).
- St. Helens.** Parr St. Central School (B).
- 10, **Blackburn.** Convent of Nôtre Dame.
- Burnley.** N.U.T. Ladies' Bureau.
- Burnley.** Esperanto Group.
- 11, **Blackburn.** Audley Senior School.
- Blackburn.** Audley Junior School.
- 12, **Blackburn.** Accrington Rd. Senior School.
- Blackburn.** St. Aidan's C.E. Junior School.
- 15, **Blackburn.** St. Thomas' C.E. Junior School.
- Blackburn.** Roe Lee Park Junior School.
- 16, **St. Helens.** Grange Park Schools (G.B.)
- Salford.** Broughton Senior Boys' School.
- 17, **Blackburn.** Convent of Nôtre Dame.
- Blackburn.** Furthergate Junior School.
- 18, **Blackburn.** Cedar St. Junior School.
- Blackburn.** St. James' School (Juniors).
- 19, **Blackburn.** The Griffin School.
- Blackburn.** Intack School (Juniors).
- 24, **Nottingham.** County Sec. School for Girls.
- Nottingham.** "Mapperley Esperanto Brats".
- Nottingham.** Esperanto Group.

July

- 1, **East Ham.** Hartley Senior Schools.
- 6, **Oldham.** Esperanto Group.
- 7, **Oldham.** Wellington St. School.
- Oldham.** Waterhead Church School.
- 8, **Oldham.** Alexandra Rd. School.
- Oldham.** Beever St. School.
- 9, **Oldham.** St. Andrew's Church School.
- Oldham.** St. Anne's R.C. School.
- 15, **Bromley.** Youth Hostels Association.
- 16, **Dagenham.** Lymington Rd. S.B. School.
- 22-23, **Warwick.** The Laurels School, Wroxall Abbey.
- 24, **Folkestone.** Canterbury Rd. Youth Group.
- 27, **Twickenham.** Rotary Club.
- 28, **Woking.** Putney County School for Girls.

As always, space forbids a detailed report of many very interesting and encouraging experiences. As always, too, the children in all the schools visited were most enthusiastic.

A special feature is the number of Junior Schools recently visited, and the wonderful response of very young children. A group of 200 children age 7-10 may make as much progress as many an older audience, and be as keen or even keener. At Roe Lee Park, for example, every child of the 150 bought a book.

Another feature was the large number of Heads who said "Come again at any time, you are certain of a warm welcome", and also of those who voluntarily gave the children follow-up lessons in subsequent days.

Most schools gave us 1½ hours, or 2 hours with a break. Audiences were often large; in Parr St. we had 510.

The N.U.T. audience in Burnley was unusually interesting. Nôtre Dame and Wroxall Abbey obtained a second visit; several other schools asked for a second lesson, which could not be arranged.

At Dagenham, where Esperanto has long been on the curriculum, the boys will in future have 5 lessons weekly in the first year, 3 in the second year, and 2 in the third—an ideal arrangement !

The following figures for these two months may be quoted :—

School Lessons : 39, to 5,087 children and 227 teachers, with sales of 3,280 "Beginners" (£33).

Other Lectures : 12 (159 present), with sales £4-15-0.

We are sincerely grateful to many friends for aid in this itinerary; particularly to Mr. and Mrs. Grocott, who booked the schools in Blackburn and gave some weeks' hospitality; the Director of Education in Oldham, who (approached by Mr. Bardsley) made the arrangements for Oldham schools, and whose Committee made a grant for expenses; Mr. Chattaway in St. Helens, Mr. Goodliffe in Nottingham, Miss Hanbury in Woking, and several others, whose help alone made this work possible.

Readers who would like a visit to their locality please write to me in Kingston; at present few dates are booked ahead.

M. C. BUTLER

PROVERBS AND THE TEACHER

No one can be said to have a thorough knowledge of a language who has not some acquaintance with its commoner proverbial expressions. Every English-speaking person, for example, can finish the following: *A rolling stone—When the cat's away—Too many cooks—Out of sight—Never too old—Don't count your chickens—More haste—A bird in the hand—Half a loaf—Better late—Once bitten—*. Such phrases play an important part in English conversation, and permeate its literature.

It is sometimes said that Esperanto is not a literary language, and as proof of this assertion we are told that it has no proverbs. But this is not so.

In 1905 Mark F. Zamenhof (the father of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof), himself a teacher of languages, commenced the publication in parts of a *Frazeologio-Proverbaro* containing some 3,000 Russian proverbs arranged in alphabetical order, with the corresponding proverbs in parallel columns in Polish, French, and German. He wrote "*Ĉiu komprenas la gravecon, kiun havas la proverboj en ĉiu lingvo . . . Oni devas rigardi ilin kiel la plej certajn rimedon por akiri la nuancojn de la lingvo kaj de la interparolado . . . Ili estas por la lingvo kiel la salo por la manĝo . . . Konado de proverboj estas necesa por perfekta scio de la lingvo.*"

When two parts of this work had appeared, he decided to publish a translation in Esperanto also, and the third part appeared with the addition of the three parts in Esperanto. (A few duplicates of these parts are in the B.E.A. Library). This completed 65 per cent. of the work, but owing to the death of the author the remainder never appeared. Dr. Zamenhof, in memory of his father, completed the Esperanto version, which appeared in 1910 with an explanatory preface under the title *Proverbaro Esperanta*. * This is not merely a translation, but is itself a literary masterpiece. It deserves the closest study, and quotations from it are frequent in our literature.

Every Esperantist worthy of the name should be familiar with at least some of these proverbs. Such phrases, for example, as *Demandu ne kostas, Ne por lupo estas supo, Hundo bojas, homo vojas, Ne ŝovu nazon en fremdan vazon, En la tago de la Sankta Neniam, Vantaĵo kaj vantaĵo*, should flow as readily to his tongue as similar ones in the national language. Yet how many Esperantists, one wonders, could finish the following: *Tio estas mustardo—Matenas, vesperas—Kiu bone ŝmiras—Belaj rakontoj—Ne prediku, knabino—Buŝo promesas—Amu Antonon—Simio al simio—Laŭdu la maron—Hodiaŭ forto—Ankoraŭ la ezoko—Kies panon oni manĝas—Ĉie estas varme—?*

From some points of view the best reading-matter for the learner is furnished by connected prose, in which the interest of the story carries him along. But for the exemplification of a rule or turn of speech a short isolated phrase is preferable, and such are given in most text-books. The disadvantage of these usually is that isolated sentences (even if less futile than *Here is the pen of the gardener's aunt*) are of no interest in themselves, and may be intolerably boring. The isolated sentences in the *Ekzercaro* are hardly in the same category, as the *Ekzercaro* is part of the *Fundamento*, and should be familiar, if only for this reason.

Moreover, they have their own pedagogical value. A student who knows that *Resti kun leono estas danĝere* has learned more than that fact of everyday life.

There is hardly a grammatical point for which a neat proverb cannot be found to help the memory. Take, for example, *Aliaj tempoj, aliaj moroj; El la pato en la fajron; Pli da mono, ol da bezono; Ju pli da havo, des pli da pravo; Ĉiu por si; Bono farita ne estas perdita; Sola kuranto, certa venkanto; Pendonto ne dronos; Instruante, oni lernas*. And the elliptical *Kio mia, tio bona; Diris kaj foriris; Al la afero!*

In *Step by Step* I have introduced a number of proverbs from the *Proverbaro* to illustrate grammatical points as met. Nothing in the book has been more criticized; yet there is nothing that I less regret. It is interesting to note that several textbooks since published abroad have followed a similar plan. Taken a few at a time, the proverbs can readily be learned.

The advantage of a proverb is obvious: not only is it concise and clear, but it is satisfying and complete in itself. Not only, like the repetition sentences of Ollendorf or Cseh or Palmer, does it provide a model example of a given form of speech, but unlike them, it is worth learning for its own sake, its beauty, its literary value, and for the fact that it contains some of the wisdom of the ages; while its knowledge will enable the student to appreciate more fully phrases and allusions in Esperanto literature. Moreover, the rhyme and rhythm usually help the memory—a class having read twenty proverbs twice through carefully, will generally be able to finish each one from memory, if the teacher supplies the beginning.

Again, the student who memorizes, e.g., *Unu semas, alia rikoltas; Ne gutas mielo el la ĉielo; Granda telero, malplena kulero; Kie juhas, tie ni gratas; Propra supo brogas, fremda logas; Mankas klapo en lia kapo; Inter martelo kaj amboso*, has learned the correct meaning of some uncommon words in their context—and that is the best way to do it. To learn *Al ĉiu besto plaĉas ĝia nesto; Fremda mizero ne estas sufero*, is to get the true meaning of *nesto, plaĉas, fremda*.

If it be urged that some proverbs cannot be fully grasped without a little thought, this is surely no objection. One class failed to understand *Proksima kubuto, sed ne por la buŝo*. But had any class member tried to reach his elbow with his mouth, he would have realised that a thing may be "so near, and yet so far". In any case, the B.E.A. stocks for 1/- (Postage 3d.) a delightful little bedside volume containing a large number of the proverbs with an approximate English rendering.

There are many ways, beside the above-mentioned, in which proverbs may be utilized in class work. The students may be encouraged to discuss the meaning of each proverb (in Esperanto, of course), or to give it in other words, with perhaps an illustrative anecdote. A striking proverb may well form the subject of an essay for homework. And if some fifty suitable proverbs are listed from which to draw, the old game of "Proverbs" will give exciting conversational practice in a small group or class meeting.

M.C.B.

*Portempe ne havebla ĉe B.E.A.

LITERARY COMPETITIONS

The two following Literary Competitions have been arranged by the Executive Committee, and are open to all Members of the Association. In each case there will be a First Prize of £1. 1s., and two additional Prizes of 10s. 6d. each.

(1) Translation into Esperanto of Chapter 28 of "Pickwick", i.e., beginning with the words "As brisk as bees . . .", down to the end of the paragraph ending ". . . gladdening their very hearts within them".

(2) An unpublished Original Short Story in Esperanto, from 1500 to 2500 words in length.

CONDITIONS

1. Manuscripts must be written or typed on one side of the paper only.

2. All manuscripts shall become the property of the British Esperanto Association.

3. The Association reserves the right to refrain from awarding any prize, and to divide any prize, if the merits of the manuscripts render either course advisable.

4. Each competitor *must adopt a pseudonym* and write it on the manuscript. His or her name must not appear on the manuscript, but must be written, together with the pseudonym and the competitor's address, on a separate piece of paper, and enclosed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript(s). The envelope must bear only the competitor's pseudonym.

5. Any number of manuscripts may be submitted.

6. Manuscripts must reach the Office of the B.E.A. on or before October 31st, 1942.

The results of the Competitions will be announced early in 1943.

CECIL C. GOLDSMITH
Acting Secretary

AN "IMPARTIAL" INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

The following is abbreviated from a letter in "A.M.A." (July):—

In your last issue I. C. Thimann expresses his belief that some day an I.L. will come into use, "be it Basic English, or some successor to Esperanto, which shall be more impartial in its combination of tongues".

Since Mr. Thimann rightly believes that an I.L. must be based on "a combination of tongues", his reference to Basic English as a possible candidate is strange; for this project, being based on a single national tongue, can by no stretch of imagination be called "impartial". But when he refers to Esperanto as insufficiently "impartial in its combination of tongues", one wonders what he wants. Esperanto is the quintessence of the principal European languages, so regularized and simplified, that it is usable, and actually in use, by men of all nationalities. If Mr. Thimann thinks that others of 25,272 languages mentioned in his article (this stupendous figure is his, not mine) should be used in compiling an I.L., I can only say that "impartiality" on these lines could never be realized, since speakers of any language ignored could logically demand that parts of their language also should be embodied.

Experience shows that Esperanto, though European in origin, fully meets the needs of non-Europeans. (Here follow facts about the use of Esperanto in the East). I assure Mr. Thimann that

there is no need to wait indefinitely for a supposedly more "impartial" medium. Let him, and others who realize the need, learn and use Esperanto, and their problem will be solved.

Mr. Thimann suggests the "staging" of international congresses by specialists equipped with a common tongue. For the last 35 years we Esperantists have held great Universal Congresses, with attendant meetings of specialists of many kinds. At these gatherings, attended by members of from 20 to 40 nationalities, the proceedings take place with complete success in Esperanto alone. Any set of specialists can follow suit whenever they wish to do so. What more does Mr. Thimann require?

C. DUDLEY LANGFORD

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY

John Buchanan Prizes in Esperanto

Three Prizes, each of the value of £25, are open to matriculated students and graduates of the University of Liverpool, or of any approved University of the British Empire, and to all persons who have been engaged in teaching for not less than a year in any recognized school of the United Kingdom. Candidates are required to present an original composition in Esperanto and a translation from English into Esperanto. Candidates for the next award must send in both composition and translation to the Registrar not later than May 1st, 1943, and must furnish a signed declaration that their work is unaided.

Successful candidates will be required within a year of the date of the award to proceed abroad, either to attend the annual international congress, or a national Esperanto conference, or to visit a foreign University where Esperanto is taught, or where there is a Students' Esperanto Society. Such candidates may be asked to furnish a short report on their foreign tour.

A prize shall not be awarded more than once to the same competitor.

Passage for translation, 1942-43: Mrs. Gaskell, *Cranford*, ch. i, from the beginning to "were punctual to our time".

Subject for Essay, 1942-43: Karakterizaj diferencoj inter la skriba kaj la parola stiloj en internacia lingvo.

The following were successful in gaining prizes for the Session 1941-42, and have our hearty congratulations:—

Miss G. L. Squires (Warwick).
William Green (London).
John Hartley (Manchester).
J.W. Heale (Cardiff)

In a rhymed letter to James Tennant, of Glenconner, Burns mentions Reid, the "common-sense" philosopher.

The following quotation, from the latter's *Essays on the Human Mind*, indicates that he would have appreciated Esperanto:

Lucian relates that a King, whose dominions bordered upon the Euxine sea, happened to be at Rome, in the reign of Nero: and having seen a pantomime (actor) act, begged him of Nero, that he might use him in his intercourse with all the nations in his neighbourhood; For, said he, I am obliged to employ I don't know how many interpreters, in order to keep a correspondence with neighbours who speak many languages, and do not understand mine. But this fellow will make them all understand him.

H. M., Edinburgh

EL LA REDAKTEJO

La muziko por *La Vojo* (p. 152) povis aperi pro tio, ke diversaj amikoj pagis la koston de la kliŝo. Al ili sinceran dankon. La kanto baldaŭ aperos kiel aparta presaĵo, po 2p. Trifoje mi vizitis la Sudan Federacion, kaj ĉiufoje mi aŭdis tie la melodion. La unuan fojon mi tuj ĝin amis, sed demandis al mi, ĉu ĝi estas tro malfacila por grupanoj nemuzikistaj. La duan fojon mi decidis "Ĝi nepre devus presiĝi", sed poste nenion faris. La trian fojon mi ankoraŭ pli forte impresiĝis—la muziko min "hantis"—sed mi vane petis kopion.

Nun ĉi tiu inda melodio por unu el la plej inspiraj poemoj de Zamenhof fine presiĝis. Mi ĝin rekomendas al kantemuloj. Tamen, du avertoj: (1) Lernu la melodion—aparte la finon—antaŭ ol ĝin provi kun la akompanaĵo, kiu ne ĉiam havas la saman melodion. (2) La pianisto nepre entuziasmiĝos, kaj volos ludi ĝin tro rapide. Bremsu lin firme!

Jen konata ŝerco pri la kanto. La verkinto, S-ro Harding, estis blindulo; do vidipova amiko—neesperantisto—supaperigis por li la muzikon, kaj akcidente miskopiis la titolon: *LA BOJO—Ne tro rabide!*

La artikolo "An Extraordinary Book" (pp. 126/9) elvokis multe da gratuloj el spertuloj, sed (kompreneble!) estis enigmo por kelke da novuloj, kiuj neniam aŭdis pri la *Ekzercaro* (eĉ neniam pri la *Fundamento*)! Eĉ okazis, ke sufiĉe eminenta Esperantisto supozis ĝin vere la verko de dipso-manuŝino!! Ni forte konsilas, ke individuoj kaj studrondoj zorge komparu la artikolon kun la originalo, kiel rekomendite: tiel ili eble ricevos amuzon; kaj certe lernos iom pri Fundamenta Esperanto. Ankaŭ, ke oni legu la instruan artikolon de Bernard Long pri la *Fundamento* en la nuna numero de "Esperanto Internacia" (pp. 55/57).

Aperis superflua *shall* en la lasta linio de la traduko de *Haveneco* (p. 138). Ĉu okazo de sponta generado?

Pardonu, ke en la nuna numero aperas artikolo represita el malnova numero—afere, kiun principe ni preferus eviti. Jen kial: (a) Multaj legintoj tion petis; (b) Ni atendis ĝis la lasta momento por tri artikoloj, kiuj ne alvenis.

KRONIKO

"Europe, Russia, and the Future"—In this book G. D. H. Cole discusses, among other aspects of the post-war world, the relations of the various nationalities to any "supra-national" society which might be established. Among the aspects of nationality which, he contends, must be safeguarded if the peoples are "to live at ease" within the framework of such a society, he mentions the right of each people to have its affairs administered in its own language: but he also refers to the question of an auxiliary tongue, in the following terms:—

"It would be a considerable convenience if all Europeans—or indeed all peoples throughout the world—had a common second language in addition to their own. . . . But no people can afford to discard its own language in its public affairs without heavy loss of social content and tradition. It is therefore futile to propose the deliberate adoption of any one language, whether it be an existing national language or one invented or adapted for

the purpose (e.g., Esperanto, or Basic English), as the official language of public affairs throughout the territories of a supra-national State. There is much to be said for the universal acquisition, for purposes of factual convenience, of a second language. But . . . the national languages must remain, not only as instruments of literature, but also as the current languages of administration in the various national areas".

Esperantists as a whole have never envisaged the adoption of a single tongue as "the official language of public affairs", to the exclusion of the national languages in their respective territories. They will appreciate the criticism by Mr. Cole of this attitude wherever it may exist, as well as his support of the idea of a second language for international use. Switzerland, it may be pointed out, offers a working model in this respect for the kind of supra-national State which he has in view, since in that country the local tongues have pre-eminence in their respective areas without any resulting lack of solidarity in the Confederation as a whole.

"The Wheatseaf" for July has an excellent little article on Esperanto. It is a pity, however, that there are two errors in the Esperanto sentence given as a specimen.

"Nenio pli malhelpis la progresadon de klereco," diris Samuel Johnson "ol la inklino de vulgaraj mensoj al ridindigo kaj kalumnio pri tio, kion ili ne povas kompreni." Ni Esperantistoj ofte renkontas tian malhelpon. Sed ni nepre venkos.

Turmonda Junular-Organizo (61 Vandyke Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Beds.), has just issued an eight-page illustrated booklet about the aims, progress, services, and other activities, of this Esperanto Youth Movement.

Among things of special interest is the new *Lending Library* of Esperanto Books.

We recently described the *Radrondo* (Esperantist cycling club in the Midlands and the North). T.J.O. intends to organize *radrondoj* throughout the country on the same lines. Write for details.

Esperanto Recognized for Folklore Diploma.—The last issue of the illustrated "Folklore Echo" gives the Esperanto words of a Danish Folksong. It also shows how to use the black-out hours to advantage by working for the Diploma of the Folklore Academy. This may be obtained by submitting essays in English, French, German, Italian, or Esperanto. For details send stamped envelope to Mr. S. Jackson Coleman, F.R.C.S., F.R.A.I., "Bayview", Cemaes, Anglesey.

The Society of British Esperantist Teachers (Sec., Miss Nixon, 183 Woodlands Park Rd., Bournville, Birmingham 30) continues to grow. The June *Bulletin* is of special interest.

Kiel vi respondus?—Kiam geamikoj plendas pri la ne sufiĉe rapida progreso de Esperanto tra la mondo, mi respondas: "Amiko mia, kion VI faris por Esperanto dum la nuna jaro?" Se ni ĉiuj povus kontentige respondi al tiu demando, ne plu restus loko por plendo. (*El Bulteno de TJO*).

LONDONA DISERVO

Esperanta Diservo okazos je 3.30, ĉe la preĝejo St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, 13 Sept., kiam parolos F-ino R. A. Sales kaj solkantos John Wright; kaj 11 Okt, kiam parolos S-ro William Sharp kaj solkantos S-ino Weston. Sekvos la kutima kunveno de la Dua-dimanĉa Rondo.

LOCAL NEWS

Barry.—New Class under Miss Baldwin Smith.

Beckenham.—New class Tuesday evenings, at 360 Upper Elmers End Rd.

Birmingham.—On 27 June 180 children (including 156 from Tinkers Farm and 30 from Handsworth New Rd. Schools) attended a Garden Party arranged by the Young People's Esperanto Group. Other visitors were from Bristol, Dagenham, Hitchin, Leamington, Leeds, Manchester, and Shrewsbury. The children took their part in a fine entertainment of Esperanto songs, recitations, and character sketches.

Many spent the week end at St. Oswald's Camp as the guests of the Allans Cross Esperanto Youth Group. On Sunday an Esperanto Service was conducted by Miss Waite.

Congratulations to Mr. H. J. Morcombe, who arranged these gatherings.

Bournemouth.—Classes at Municipal College, Weds., 7.0–8.30. Start Sept. 9. Enrol previous week.

The Round Table was addressed on 13 July by Mr. A. Fisher.

Bristol.—Miss S. Toogood has started a large class of Students at Fishponds Training College.

Excursion to Snuff Mills: 5 Sept., 3.15.

Chingford.—Mr. William Green has a class of 15 at the Methodist Hall, New Rd., Thurs., 8.0. New members invited.

Cheltenham.—The meetings are full of interest. The programme of one meeting in July included instrumental and vocal music; a translation from Leacock; memories of life in Australia; a paper on Sabrina, with extracts from Milton's *Comus*; and a summary of Esperanto progress in Lancashire.

Frampton Cotterell, Nr. Bristol.—On 28 July an Esperanto Service was held at the Wesleyan Church, the preacher being Rev. W. J. Downes, M.A., B.D. The new Esperanto Choir made its first public appearance at this gathering.

Ilford.—The *Bulletin* reports excellent programmes. Details from 50 Woodlands Rd. A week-end for Esperantist Guides was held 10–12 July.

A Beginners' Class will be held on Saturday afternoons, 2.30–4.30, commencing 19 Sept., at the Literary Institute, Girls' County High School, Cranbrook Rd. Teacher, Miss R. M. Fraser, D.B.E.A.

Lancashire and Cheshire Federation.—60 visited Hays Farm, Clitheroe, on 11 July, and 45 stayed over the week-end. Prof. Collinson lectured on *Lingua Franca* and *Pidgin English*. We hope to print this paper.

Next Conference: 10 Oct., at Methodist Hall, Kirkland St., St. Helens.

Letchworth.—On June 1 Mr A. Brayshaw addressed the Peace Council. A long report in *Letchworth Citizen*. Ebenezer Howard, the founder of the city, was an active Esperantist.

London Club (153 Drummond St., N.W.1).—Sept. 4, *La fluenta tajdo*: C. C. Goldsmith. 12 (3.0–6.0), *Danco* (1/–). 18, *La kvardimensia mondo*: H. W. Holmes. 26, *Socia Vespero*: C. Major.

Classes: *Elem.*, Fridays, 6.0–8.0; Saturdays, 3.0–5.0. *Intermediate*: Saturdays, 3.0–5.0.

Manchester.—New Class: Tues., 7.0, at 303 Wilmslow Rd., Fallufield, under Mr. J. Creswell.

Group Meetings (Lower Mosley St. Social Club, 2.30); 26 Sept., *Filmoj en kiuj oni uzis Esperanton*. 31 Okt., *Sur la tegmento de Eŭropo*.

Oldham.—*Oldham Standard* continues its excellent "Esperanto Corner". Congratulations to the paper, and thanks to Mr. Bardsley.

Parkstone.—The Esperanto Group meets on Fridays, 7.30, usually at 15 Whitecliffe Crescent.

Poole.—Classes at Parkstone Grammar School. Fri., 6.45–8.45. Start Sept. 18.

Ruislip, Middlesex.—A small circle meets on alternate Fridays, 7.30, at 29 Ladygate Lane, starting Sept. 4th. Visitors invited.

Scottish Federation.—76 joined the 27th Scottish Congress held at Kirkcaldy on 13 June. Provost Wilson gave the visitors a Civic Welcome.

Greetings were received from Czech, Dutch, English, and French Esperantists. The Director of Education expressed sympathy with the movement. A Polish soldier present knew no English, but conversed with obvious ease and pleasure in Esperanto.

A Resolution was passed of congratulation to the B.E.A. on its work and of loyalty to our new President.

Somerset, Gloucester, and Somerset.—The summer *Bulletin* appeared in printed form, with numerous literary contributions. Copies (6d.) from Miss Mayne, Woodbine Cottage, Tarlton, Cirencester.

Five *Rondirantoj* and a *Book Circle* are flourishing in the area.

South Wales and Monmouth.—*Next Conference*: probably 21 Nov., at Central Y.M.C.A., Cardiff.

Tolworth (Surbiton, Kingston, Ewell).—The class last year was so successful that this year there will be two: both on Friday nights, 7.30–9.30, in the Co-operative Hall, Tolworth Broadway; one *Elementary*, the other *Intermediate*, under K. Alexander and M. C. Butler respectively.

Walthamstow.—*Meetings*: Mon., 7.30, at Friends' Hall, Greenleaf Rd. Mr. W. Green has a new class at Copelands Youth Club, Wed., 7.30.

Warwick.—*Classes*: *Elem.*, 8.0–9.0, Thursdays: *Advanced*: 8.0–9.0, Fridays, commencing 17 and 18 Sept., at Junior Technical School, Westgate.

Yorkshire Federation.—70 from 5 towns attended the conference at Bradford on 11 July. Among the items was a sing-song (including translations by Mr. Tempest of *I'll Walk Beside You* and *Come to the Fair*). A relative of Zamenhof was present in the person of a Polish soldier.

THE PROPOSAL

*The youness of you is the gist of my theme :
Of you and your youness I constantly dream.
Oh, add to your youness the meness of me,
And let them both blend into weness of we !*

THE ANSWER

*I gladly agree ; but it works out the same
If you simply subtract, and cross out a name.
To mine put a minus, to yours put a plus,
And what is the answer ? Why, usness of us !*

LA PROPONO

*La vieco de vi estas mia penstemo,
Kaj via vieco konstanta problemo.
Ho, metu al ĝi la miecon de mi,
Por ke ili fariĝu nieco de ni !*

LA RESPONDO

*Nu ! Tio fareblas kun sama facile
Per simpla subtraho, laŭ mia konsilo.
Jen ! Mian forprenu, aldonu al via,
Kaj kio rezultas ? Nieco ge-nia !*

PRI KANTAROJ KAJ KANTADO

Ĉe kelkaj preĝejoj la plimulton el la himnoj en la preĝeja himnaro oni malofte aŭ neniam uzas. Ĉiam oni elektas prefere la "konatajn" himnojn, kaj estas tro mallaborema lerni la "nekonatajn", kiom ajn helpajn kaj belajn. Ekster la malgranda listo de favoratoj la ceteraj himnoj kvazaŭ ne ekzistas: la plimulto el la himnaro restas tero neesplorita, kaj oni perdas la helpon kaj inspiron tie troveblan. Najbara preĝejo havas propran sed malsaman kolekton da favoratoj.

Ĉe aliaj preĝejoj, kie oni amas kanti, kaj kie troviĝas ĥorestro inteligenta, oni esploras la riĉaĵojn de la tuta himnaro. Mia patro, kiu estis pastro, aranĝis, ke ĉe lia preĝejo oni metode kantu ĉiun himnon en la libro.

Kiam mi estis knabo, mi ĉeestadis dimanĉan lernejon, kies kondukanto ĉiudimanĉe elektis unu saman himnon. Tio min tiom tedis, ke tiun vere belan himnon mi neniam poste volis aŭdi. Ekzistas Esperantaj grupoj, kiuj, kun *Kantaro* el 358 kantoj en la mano, ĉiam elektas *La Espero*, kaj eble ankaŭ *La Fluenta Tajdo*; sed malatentas la 356 aliajn kantojn. Kaj grupoj, kiuj kontentiĝas per flugfolio, el kies dek du kantoj ili ĉiam elektas la saman trion. Pro tio grupano inteligenta sopiras kelkafoje forgesi la ekziston de *La Espero*, kaj provi ion alian.

Dum preskaŭ 20 jaroj oni registris la oftecon de uzado de la 212 himnoj en *Himnaro Esperanta* ĉe la Esperanta Diservo en Londono. La ciferoj kalkulitaj de F. ino Strapps montras, ke 42 himnojn oni neniam kantis; 38 nur unufoje; 29 2-foje; 44 3- aŭ 4-foje; 38 6- ĝis 10-foje; kaj nur 21 pli ol 10-foje—nome: numeroj 57, 121, 125 (11-foje); 6, 63, 96, 134, 148 (12-foje); 87, 126 (13-foje); 9, 91, 106 (14-foje); 71 (15-foje); 49, 53, 105 (16-foje); 92 (20-foje); 1 (21-foje); kaj—plej altaj sur la listo—12 (25-foje), kaj 85 (27-foje).

El la 42 himnoj neniam kantitaj troviĝas kelkaj, sed malmultaj, kies melodio estas nefacile trovebla (tamen havebla laŭ peto); kelkaj (por benpeto, edziĝo, funebro) ne taŭgas por Diservo ordinara; kelkaj estas porinfanaj. Aliajn, aranĝitajn por ĉantado, oni (iom prave) hezitas elekti sen antaŭprovo. Sekvas, do, ke preskaŭ ĉiu taŭga himno estas kantita almenaŭ unu-du-foje: konstato supraĵe ne tro malkontentiga. Tion parte klarigas

la fakto, ke la kondukantoj de la Diservoj venas el multaj eklezioj kaj lokoj, kaj nature elektas himnojn de ili mem konatajn, kvankam eble nekonatajn de aliaj. Plejparte tamen tion klarigas la fakto, ke plurfoje, anstataŭ Diservon, mi mem aranĝis himnokantadon, ĉe kiu oni aŭskultis aŭ lernis kelkajn el la plej belaj himnoj, alie neniam kantotaj.

Ĉu ni konkludu, ke la himnoj plej ofte elektitaj estas la plej taŭgaj, kaj ke la himnoj malofte elektitaj estas malpli bonaj aŭ utilaj? Tute male! Kio okazas?

La kondukanto de ĉiu Diservo (ĉiufoje homo malsama) elektas la himnojn por tiu aparta kunveno. Li tuj serĉas en la indekso por himnoj jam konitaj de li en la Angla lingvo. Preskaŭ neniam li elektos himnon originalan aŭ por li nefamiliaran. Tamen versaĵo tradukita (kaj aparte versaĵo tradukita laŭ Angla vira ritmo) preskaŭ certe estas malpli kontentiga, ol versaĵo originala, aŭ tradukita laŭ ritmo ina, kaj intence elektita pro sia taŭgeco por Esperanto. Generale la plej belaj himnoj estas ĝuste tiuj, kiujn oni preskaŭ neniam elektas. Sed himno originale verkita en Esperanto havas malmultan ŝancon elektiĝi. Eĉ se ĝi estas konata kaj amata de la regulaj ĉeestantoj, predikonto el ekstere neniam ĝin elektos.

Se iam, en la fora estonteco, bezoniĝos nova eldono de *Himnaro Esperanta* aŭ *Kantaro Esperanta*, estos eble per aldono kaj forigo kaj poluro multe plibonigi ambaŭ verkojn; kaj riĉa provizo da materialo atendas por tiu celo. Sed intertempe ni uzu tion, kion ni jam havas.

Por preskaŭ ĉiu kanto en *Kantaro Esperanta* la muziko estas facile havebla—almenaŭ en Angleparolantaj landoj. Se troviĝas en la grupo unu-du solistoj, ili prezentu la 150 solkantojn kaj partkantojn; tiuj sufiĉos por kelkaj jaroj. La ceterajn 200 kantojn lernu la grupanoj. Kial ne dediĉi serion da vesperoj al lerno kaj kanto de ĉiu popolkanto Angla, Irlanda, Kimra, kaj Skota, helpate de kantisto jam lerninta la melodiojn? Tion oni faris iam tre sukcese ĉe la Londona Klubo. Poste ĉiun kanton Esperantan. Poste la ceterajn. Certe, tio feliĉigus multajn horojn, aldonus variecon kaj intereson al la kunveno, kaj multe helpus al lernado de la lingvo.

M.C.B.

SMALL ANNOUNCEMENTS—ANONCETOJ

12 vortoj, 1 ŝil. (4 resp. kup.) Pluaj vortoj po 1p. Teksto devas atingi nian oficejon, kun antaŭpago, antaŭ la 6a de la monato por la sekvonta numero.

Postmarkoj-Stamps—Write for lists of British and other stamps. Prezlistoj senpage. W. M. Appleby (Del. I.E.L.), 47, Clarence Street, Cheltenham.

All enquiries about the **Workers' Esperanto Movement** should be addressed to: S.A.T.E.B., 79 Bent Street, Manchester 8.

\$150-£300 salary for Certificated Book-keepers (both sexes). Unprecedented demand for those qualified. Expert postal tuition. Fee 5/- monthly. Positions found. Booklet, testimonials **free**. C. C. College (B.E.), 21 City Road, London, E.C.1.

Part 1, Infanoj en Toronto required, state price. (Other Esperanto books would be considered). D. Williams, 25 Sefton Road, Hoole, Chester.

Wanted—Millidge Dictionary in good condition. State price. Gill, Marchants Hill Camp, Hindhead.

1d. per word. Minimum 1/- per issue. Prepaid. Copy must be received at our offices by the 6th of the month for insertion in the next issue.

Shorthand—A thorough mastery obtained in one complete postal course. Lessons conducted by an expert. Write for full particulars and specimen lesson to BM/BRKE, (Dept. B.E.), London.

Wanted—Lady's cycle, good condition, cheap. Chalet, Palace Estate, Thames Ditton.

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Edwards.—Je 15 Junio, Jack Edwards, Aberystwyth, 89-jara. S-ro Edwards estis pioniro de nia lingvo en Kimrujo, kaj tra la tuta lando konata kaj amata. Li estis fama ankaŭ kiel Kimra Bardo kaj muzikisto. Li multe propagandis por nia lingvo. Lia lasta raportita parolo estis la jeno (pri Dr. Zamenhof): *Y dyn bach symlaf a mwyaf diroddes a welsoch erioed.*

Horncastle.—Je 25 Majo, post mallonga malsano, F-ino Florence Horncastle, 74-jara. Dumviva membro de B.E.A., kaj sek. de la grupo en Croydon, ŝi multon faris por la movado loka, nacia, kaj internacia.

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Notes from the Office

The Petition.—The final figure is 24,665 signatures. There are thus about 3,000 more than the number announced in the Journal for May-June, but the categories remain in much the same relation as there set out, and need not be listed again. It is, however, of interest to mention that the final number of teachers was 2,573, i.e. rather more than 10 per cent. of the total number of signatories.

Negotiations have been commenced, but it is not possible to give any definite information at present.

Books.—Please note that, because of increased cost of paper and labour, it has been necessary to raise the price of *Esperanto for Beginners* to 3d., postage 1d., and of *Cox's Grammar and Commentary* to 3/- (postage 5d.).

As most readers know, *Millidge's Esperanto-English Dictionary* has been out-of-print for some time. The copyright was recently purchased by The Esperanto Publishing Company Ltd., and a reprint is now in the press. Owing to heavy arrears of work at the printers and binders it is not likely to be ready for some time, and an announcement will be made in our columns as soon as a new supply is available.

Songs.—By a strange coincidence, we have just managed to secure from different sources a small supply of *La Alvoko* and *Esperantaj Kantoj laŭ Konataj Arioj*, both of which used to be very popular and have been unobtainable for some time. While this stock lasts we can supply copies of either at 6d. each post free.

Examinations.—Examiners should please note that the Examinations are now being administered from the Office, to which they should apply for any necessary Examination Papers.

Would-be candidates for either of the Examinations by Correspondence should note that the regulations governing these examinations have been revised. They should obtain a copy of the revised regulations *before* applying for sets of papers.

It is interesting to note that the Swedish Esperantists are making the war period a testing time, and as many as possible are taking examinations. As a result, last year was a record in this respect. Here in Great Britain there has this year been some increase over the low figures for examinations in recent years, but we suggest that there are many who might well test the extent of their Esperanto knowledge in this way. A copy of the Examinations Prospectus will be sent free on request.

C.C.G.

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